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Newspapers as indicated.

AGRICULTURAL-MACHINE BUILDING WEAK IN FIRST GUARTER; NOTE SOME NEW PRODUCTS

MACHINER PLANTS FAIL TO MEET PLANS -- Izvestiya, No 77, 31 Mar 50

The agricultural-machine-building industry, whose 1950 program calls for a considerable increase in production, has not taken any measures to meet the difficulties which this will inevitably entail. It failed by a considerable margin to meet the January plan. It showed comewhat better results in February and March, but is still on the debit side.

one of the main reasons for the lack of success is that the billet shops in a number of plants, which produce steel and iron castings, have lowered their quality of work. Yet these shops are the most decisive in the whole production process.

The Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant (director, Yes'kov) produced 62 percent less iron castings in January than in December and failed to fulfill even half of the month plan. Similarly, the following plants failed to meet the January plan for metal castings: Rostsel'mash (director, Rybin), Uzbeksel'mash (director, Zhuralev), Krasnyy Aksay (director, Sherdakev), Si'sel'mash (director, Zabaluyev), and others. Sarkisov, chief of Glavkombaynprom (Main Administration of Combine Industry), Alekseyev, chief of Glavpochvomash (Main Administration of Ground Machines), and Artamonov, chief of the Main Administration of Animal Husbandry Machinery, under whose jurisdiction the above plants operate, should have taken emergency measures to correct the situation in January.

Glavpochyomash has been particularly remiss in leadership. It failed to spur the Plant imeni October Revolution and the Kamenka Sel'mash Plant when these two plants delayed the mechanization of their casting shops.

COMBINE PLANT LAGGING -- Izvestiya, No 70, 23 Mar 50

The Krasnoyarsk Self-Propelled Combine Plant managed to decrease labor consumption during the past year 40 percent. Nevertheless, it failed to carry out the year plan. In 1950, the plant is scheduled to increase considerably the

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gross production of self-propelled combines, but so far the management and Party leadership have failed to make any preparations for this task. The plant's potential remains unutilized; shop operations are in a hectic state; workers often remain idle because of delayed supplies of materials and parts; high-speed methods for working metal are adopted very slowly.

In 1949, following criticism in Izvestiya, the Ministry of Agricultural-Machine Building USSR made a brief attempt to remedy matters, but has lapsed back into negligence. It has failed to assign the plant sufficient funds for housing and to date the latter has no polyclinic, bathhouse, or children's institution.

In planning deliveries of materials and semifinished products, the ministry allows 20-25 days for transit, whereas a shipment takes 25-40 days to arrive even under the most favorable conditions. Repeated appeals to the ministry to take this plant under special consideration have been to no avail. Moreover, it is difficult to understand the ministry's orders for spare parts for the Kommunar combine when these must travel 4,000-5,000 miles to reach the central areas. In 1949, 500 carloads of spare parts were sent out; these parts could have been successfully produced somewhere nearer the consuming areas. It is time the ministry gave some attention to the Krasnoyarsk Plant, which must provide combines for the Siberian, Kazakh, and Far Eastern kolkhozes.

FARM MACHINERY PLANT BACKWARD -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 76, 30 Mar 50

The Osipenko Pervomaysk Agricultural-Machine-Building Plant (director, Semayev) has every reason to be a first-class enterprise in view of its excellent personnel and equipment, yet it has failed to meet its plans since the beginning of this year. Its products are poor in quality, and in January its production costs increased over the plan as follows: reapers, 42 percent; horsedrawn rakes, 125 percent; tractor rakes, 41 percent.

The main reason for this lag is the reluctance of the management to adopt new techniques. Many parts and attachments are turned out by hand; 70 percent of the total production is manual. In the forging shop, over 50 reaper and rake parts are made by hand in three to four operations; this could be done in one operation by the use of molds, and would free about ten workers. In the machine shop, wheel hubs are bored on a vertical lathe at the rate of 30 per shift, whereas 100 per shift could be produced on a radial drilling machine. In this shop, too, there are 15 high-duty combination machine tools which are scarcely utilized. Similar out-of-date methods are employed in the other shops.

The methods employed in the casting shop are particularly primitive. About 80 percent of the work is done by hand, including the preparation of forming materials. Workers are idle 25-30 percent of the time waiting for supplies. Rejects amount to 20 percent in gray iron parts and 25 percent in forged iron. Stamps and attachments are badly worn in the casting, forging, and machine shops; they should be replaced. In the current year, there was the following overconsumption of materials: 886 tons of gray iron, 885 tons of rolled iron, 57 tons of paints, 89 tons of mixed scrap, and 1,800 cubic meters of lumber.

The management turns a deaf ear to workers' suggestions for rationalization. The shameful backwardness of the Pervomaysk Plant can no longer be tolerated.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANT BEHIND SCHEDULE -- Pravda Vostoka, No 75, 31 Mar 50

On 15 March, after much delay, the Chirchik Agricultural-Machine-Building Plant started production of tractor graders (planirovshchik) and at present is fulfilling barely one quarter of the plan. Though time-consuming, graders are simple implements to manufacture. The main reasons for the lag are poor organization of supply, lack of preliminary preparation, and errors made by the designers and technicians.

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CRITICIZE MINISTRY FOR FAILURE TO ASSIST PLANTS -- Trud, No 71, 24 Mar 50

At the Fourth Flenum of the Central Committee of the Agricultural-Machine-Building Workers' Trade Union, Timofeyev, Grra, and Gireyev, plant committee chairmen, respectively, of the Odessa Plant imeni October Revolution, Rostselmash, and the Kharkov Serp i Molot Plant, criticized the Central Committee for failure to organize an exchange of information between plants with regard to wages. They also pointed to the inadequate material and technical assistance rendered to the plants and the serious miscalculations made by the ministry in this respect.

DELIVERS NEW MACHINERY, PARTS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 71, 24 Mar 50

Coal-machine-building plants have undertaken to produce spare parts for agricultural machinery in addition to their basic programs. They have already turned out about 50,000 such parts, including plowshares, moldboards, tractor cylinder pistons, gear wheels, and parts for seeders, combines, reapers, and other machines.

The Stalino Agricultural-Machine Building Plant has dispatched the first thousand tractor shellers and dozens of general-purpose trailers to the Kuban', Crimea, Moldavian SSR, and other southern regions of the Soviet Union. The trailers can seed in one run a 25-meter-wide strip.

The rlant's machine and assembly shop produced 170 five-bottom plows above plan at the beginning of March.

Sommittage Moldaviya, No 61, 24 Mar 50

The Stalino Agricultural-Machine-Building Plant has completed the quarter plan for the production of plowshares and moldboards for high-duty plows.

TURM OUT NEW-TYPE PLOWS -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 68, 19 Mar 50

Agricultural-machine-building plants have begun production of five new types of plows for large tracts, heavy soil, and orchards. They are equipped with various automatic devices which improve the plowing and make the operator's task easier. One of these, a five-bottom, 175-centimeter plow, designed for heavy roil and capable of plowing to a depth of 27 centimeters, will be widely used on kolkhozes.

The new plows are designed to be attached to the powerful S-80 and DT-54 tractors.

DESIGN NEW-TYPE COTTON CULTIVATOR -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 73, 26 Mar 50

The Dmepropetrovsk Plant imeni Voroshilov has assembled the first suspensiontype six-row cultivator for nonirrigated cotton. This spring several thousand such machines will be produced.

PUT OUT NEW MACHINES FOR FLOUR MILLS -- Moskovskaya Pravda, No 28, 23 Mar 50

At the Tashkent Milling-Machine and Elevator Plant, a new type of conveyer for unleading bags of flour and an automatic grain feeder have gone into series production. The plant is successfully meeting its norms, exceeding production of last year more than two times.

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PEST-FIGHTING MACHINES PASS TEST -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 78, 1 Apr 50

At the Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Liebknecht, new pest-fighting machines have been tested and found satisfactory. One of them, a suspension tractor duster, is equipped with a ventilator and a dosing mechanism for feeding the chemicals. The duster can be mounted without any special attachments on a KD-35 tractor and can process 16 hectares in 8 hours. Another machine, a small horse-and-motor sprayer, can pass easily between rows of young trees 2 meters high and can be employed in tree nurseries, vineyards, and field cultures.

DESIGNERS IMPROVE STALINETS COMBINES -- Trud, No 77, 31 Mar 50

The plan of Engineer B. Pushkin of the Yaroslavl' Automobile Plant for computing the rise of productivity of individual workers as a result of technical improvements has been met with enthusiasm by designers of the Rostsel'-mash Plant.

Recently the plant's designers improved the Stalinets-6 combine and thereby made possible a saving of one million rubles a year in metal, timber, and other materials. They have also designed an improved version of the Stalinets-8 combine, which will consume no more metal and labor than the Stalinets-6.

INSTITUTE HELPS FARM MACHINERY PLANT -- Pravda Vostoka, No 74, 30 Mar 50

The Tashkent Agricultural-Machine-Building Plant encountered a number of difficulties in producing its first SKhM-48 cotton-picking machine, in particular the production of the spindle. The Central Asia Polytechnical Institute came to its assistance and helped it set up a conveyer line for the manufacture of the spindle and solve its problem of producing modified iron. At the same time, the institute helped improve the wear resistance of the Bessemer converter linings.

PUTS OUT MOBILE REPAIR SHOPS -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 78, 1 Apr 50

The Moscow Zapaschast' Plant has delivered a number of mobile repair shops to sovkhozes of the Moldavian SSR and to Gor'kiy, Tambov, Omsk, and other oblasts. The shop is in the form of a van and is mounted on the chassis of the GAS-AA truck. It is equipped with a drilling machine, an outdoor forge, and a set of fitter's tools.

The plant produced about 200 mobile shops in the first quarter 1950.

SELLS AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND PARTS -- Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 66, 29 Mar 50

The Kazsel'khozsnab (Kazakh Agricultural Supply) Trust announces the sale of a large number of horse- and tractor-drawn machines, including straw cutters, root cutters, crushers, automatic drinking troughs, electric shears, butter churners, separators, and spare parts. -- Advertisement

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